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CHLORIDE CANYON.

Owners of Valuable Mining Claims Secure Financial Aid with Which to Develop Properties.

Considerable interest has been worked up in mining circles the past week on account of the visit of a capitalist and mining expert to the Chloride Canyon properties. For several years it has been known that this canyon contained valuable mineral deposits and the locators have always been sure that at some time, sooner or later, it would be developed. That time now seems to have arrived.

Some month or so ago the owners of the various claims in that locality began negotiations with Geo. Wm. Ray of Chicago, Ill., and Ronald B. Rankin of St. Louis, Mo., these gentlemen being fiscal agents and heavily interested in mining interests in various parts of the country. They are men well known in the mining world and are continually on the lookout for just such properties as they have now secured. Ray & Rankin have in their employ a Mr. Porter, a mining engineer of long experience, and one whom Captain Delamar of Nevada fame had associated with him for several years. Mr. Porter was taken upon the ground and went carefully over it and has no hesitancy in stating to the public that it is one of the most promising mining fields in this section of country. He is so positive of the property eventually developing into a valuable mine that he asserts that it is only a matter of sinking distance of 200 feet when pay will be encountered. He has studied the formation carefully and is fully convinced that the owners have a bonanza within reach.

Mr. Ray, and the engineer with P. D. Clark associated were in Cedar for several days in consultation with the company, which includes all the original locators and the firm of Ray & Rankin, fiscal agents. This firm has not done as many as their latest company has in this section, that of trying to tie up the property so that the original locators would not get a look in, but has taken them in with it, has placed upon the market some 50,000 shares of treasury stock which is rapidly being taken up by local Iron County people. The balance of the stock in the treasury will be taken east and placed in open market. There was no need of the company offering for sale any of the stock here, but Mr. Ray believes that it is nothing more than just to Iron County people to let them in on the ground floor if they so desire.

The company has all arrangements made whereby active work will be done on one of the claims owned by the company, the most promising of 20, and last Wednesday 10 men went out to Chloride and commenced work. The company has already some \$40,000 which will be put into the development of the property and it is confidentially believed by Mr. Porter, the engineer of the company, that this amount will make the Big Texian, as the prospect is called, one of the producers of the state of Utah.

Messrs. Ray & Rankin have the support of all the progressive people of Iron Co. who will lend all possible assistance to the promoters and owners of the claims of the Standard Consolidated Mining Co.

The Standard Consolidated Mining Company was formed for the purpose of taking over and consolidating the various interests and mining properties situated in Chloride Canyon in the Plato Iron District in Iron County. These claims were owned and held by Mr. Joseph D. Begley, D. M. Clark, J. R. Rickards, Robt. Addison Kirker, Wm. H. Fretwell, William Stephens, Geo. F. Schlutz, Oren Fretwell, P. D. Clark and J. Williams.

Feeling that their interests would be better conserved and with the view of interesting Eastern Capitalists these gentlemen formed and incorporated

ated the Standard Consolidated Mining company with a capitalization of \$250,000 divided into one million shares of the par value of 25c each.

The company took over the claims which were 20 in number comprising approximately 100 acres. The property which was taken into the consolidation was:

The Big Warrior No. 1
The Big Warrior No. 2
Snow
Standard No. 0
Standard No. 1
Standard No. 2
Bunker Hill No. 1
Bunker Hill No. 2
Black Bird No. 1
Black Bird No. 2
Great Eastern
Big Texian No. 1
Big Texian No. 2
Big Texian No. 3
Big Texian No. 4
The Gold Ribbon No. 1
The Gold Ribbon No. 2
Battleship No. 1
Battleship No. 2
Jumbo No. 1

An organization was effected and the management of the corporation was placed with the following gentlemen who were elected as directors of the company, Mr. D. M. Clark, Mr. J. R. Rickards, Mr. Geo. F. Schlutz, Mr. Albert H. Kelley, Mr. Ronald B. Rankin, Mr. F. D. Clark and Mr. George W. Ray.

The company is very fortunate in having secured the services of a well known mining engineer, Mr. Charles A. Porter, who will direct the work of the company. This gentleman has an inter-mountain reputation and has made enviable records for himself with other companies.

The major part of the treasury stock has been underwritten by Ray & Rankin representing the Interstate Venture Company of Chicago and St. Louis who have contracted for \$40,000 of the stock. The greater part of this has been subscribed for by their Eastern clients. This will insure ample working capital and work will be prosecuted diligently and without delay. It is the intention of the company to place ten men with full equipment and supplies into the property at once.

It was the original intention of the underwriters to place the entire issue of stock through their eastern offices, but having received some applications from the local people in Cedar City for stock and believing that they should have the opportunity to subscribe, it was decided with the consent of the Directors to place a small block in the country. To those interested the company is prepared to furnish the report of the mining Engineer together with maps, etc., with quotation on the stock. There will be not a limited block offered and that for a limited time. On March 15th the stock will all be withdrawn from the West and the balance placed in the East. The company has made an announcement in another page of this paper which explains the terms of the purchase.

The following write-up of the formation of the mineral belt in Chloride Canyon is comprehensive and was given to the Record by Mr. Porter at the request of the editor. The idea being to let the people of Iron County know just what this property is and the outlook for a big producer in the famous canyon. Mr. Porter is no bombastic expert and has made no attempt to fill up the people with a lot of "guff" about the property, but has given our readers a clear and concise explanation of what that country contains and what might be expected from careful development.

"Having been asked for my impression as a mining engineer on the

Geology of Chloride Canyon, and as to the probability of making a mine there, I am writing this plain, untechnical description in order that the average person may gain some knowledge of what an engineer bases his deductions upon.

The district is situated in the Antelope range of mountains, Iron County, Utah, Chloride Canyon being in the Plato Iron Mining District.

The Geology while being somewhat difficult to decipher, is not especially complex unless an attempt be made to classify and accurately locate the various intrusive rocks, or porphyries.

For the sake of simplicity I shall use this common term of "porphyry" to designate all the rocks which have resulted from the consolidation of a molten mass or magma. This class of rock is common in Chloride Canyon, and is a great factor in the mineralization of the district.

Observations from over the whole world, including Africa, North and South America, Australia, and Europe show a close relation between these porphyries and ore deposits. The known deposits of Utah have proven no exception to the rule, and consequently their presence in Chloride Canyon has a great significance.

The mode of operation of these porphyries as illustrated in Chloride Canyon and at other places is as follows: They first appear upon the scene of the deposits as molten masses forcing their way upward through cracks and fissures, and reaching the surface, they are lifting and reading the rocks which lay above them, standing them on edge and converting them into peculiar shapes. That part of the mass which reaches and overflows the surface becomes lava, but that which remains in the conduit, cooling slowly and under pressure, becomes the coarser grained and more or less crystallized rock which we are designating as "porphyry."

An important feature of the magma, which is the foundation of these porphyries, is that they contain large amounts of water. This is the source of the immense amounts of water and steam which is one of the accompaniments of volcanic eruptions. One can readily see that this part of the magma which reaches nearest the surface will cool the quicker. As a matter of course, this part of the magma must consolidate into rock while that below, which is still at a high heat, will remain liquid, or at least in a plastic state. This crust, unless fractured by some movement in the earth's crust, will prevent the escape of the waters still contained in the magma below. On the other hand, the enormous pressures due to the overlying rocks, causes the magma and the solutions contained in them to seek every crack and fissure that may be open toward the surface. Now it is these solutions which carry the metals such as copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver. The magma has brought them from great depths to a point near the surface, the escaping solutions carry them in to the cracks and fissures, where they at favored spots drop their burden, and it is at these points that we find ore deposits.

We must now leave, for the time being, the consideration of these important porphyries, as another class of rocks are of extreme importance in Chloride Canyon. The rocks we are now about to consider are what are known as sedimentary rocks. They are so named because the first step in their formation is as mud in the bottom of lakes, seas and oceans. It seems a long stretch of the imagination to follow the history of a rock from the top of the Antelope range, to the bottom of an unknown ocean. There are, however, ten great strata of sedimentaries at the head of the Canyon which at some very remote

period did undoubtedly lay under a large body of water and had their origin in mud, pebbles, and the shells of marine animals.

Of these two rocks we shall first consider what is known as "conglomerate" or pudding stone. This latter name is derived from the fact that the rock often resembles a pudding. This effect is produced from the fact that the rock is composed of pebbles firmly cemented together by mud, the whole mass having been consolidated and hardened by subsequent pressure and heat. The other sedimentary, viz: the limestone, as was stated above is built of the shells of marine animals. These shells have sunk into great beds in the bottom of oceans and there been consolidated just as the conglomerates had been. They lay horizontal at the time of their formation. As time went on there were great changes in the crust of the earth, the sea bottoms were raised above the level of the waters, and lands that had been high and dry became the bottoms of new and great seas. These changes took enormous lengths of time, and were no doubt, quite slow. We think the earth at rest today, but in the region of the great lakes a line one hundred miles in length, and extending south westerly would fall on its south western end nearly one half a foot in one hundred years, and it is estimated that this motion in 3,500 years will cause the Niagara Falls to become dry.

The reader should now have a good idea of the important rocks which are factors in the ore formations at the head of the canyon we are considering. He should be able to see how they have been elevated to their present positions, and it should be obvious to him that their present irregular positions are the result of the porphyries having forced their way through them to the surface. In addition to this he should have some idea of the principles of ore formation, as it must be patent that the solutions coming from the magma and working their way through the sedimentaries, or the hardened crusts of the magma itself have deposited the valuable minerals along their channels. This consideration introduces another feature in the making of an ore body, namely that in order to form a deposit the mineral bearing solution must drop some of its valuable mineral. In the case of the conglomerate in Chloride Canyon the conditions are somewhat obscure as to what did cause a precipitation of the lead which is obviously there. But in a rock of the character under consideration which is somewhat broken and lacking in coherency, fissures seldom have well marked boundaries, but consists more of an opening filled with loosely packed fragments from the walls. Mineralizing solutions finding its way through a fissure of this character, simply passes between the fragments of rock. This causes slowness of motion allowing the solutions to cool, condition which is capable of precipitating mineral. In addition to this the mud which has formed the cementing part of the conglomerate may contain the remains of plants, the carbon in this case being an active precipitant.

These conglomerates, however, do not furnish the most promising sections of the district. It has been noted by world wide observation that the best lead silver deposits are in a majority of cases found in limestones. Utah has proven no exception to this rule. And some of the best deposits in this state are found in the limestone. Upon the claim known as the Big Texian No. 1 a fine vein four feet in width is disclosed by some shallow workings. This vein as far as shown, is nearly vertical, its form is that of a typical fissure vein, showing well defined walls, pronounced crystallization, and what is common to fissure veins, a banded structure. This vein is in the limestone, and is the most promising feature of the property. It is here that the company will start work. The whole character of the vein on the Big Texian No. 1 gives the highest encouragement, and in a country which shows so much lead on the surface, the chances of ore in the limes, especially with such a vein exposed, are of the highest order. In fact the present vein where opened up, has, no doubt, been at

one time pay ore, but surface waters have leached it badly, making it impossible for mineral to stay in the vein. Under the conditions it is unreasonable to expect ore at the surface, and such veins must be followed to a point where the destructive action of the surface waters is not so great.

The foregoing should give some idea of why the writer believes that ore will be found on the Big Texian. We have the lead showing strongly on the surface, the best rock in the world for the formation of lead ores, and a fissure vein in that rock to guide us in our workings. We can do no better excepting by the actual exposure of ore.

Another feature of this particular part of the property should be considered here. A short distance to the East of the vein just described, there is a contact of porphyry and lime. The existence of this contact is disclosed by the presence of numerous pieces of porphyry scattered over the ground. This contact has not been actually exposed at any point, and no ore is known to exist on it. But the conditions for ore are perfect and that point may prove to be, after all, the greatest feature of Chloride Canyon.

In conclusion I can say that the district is one of great promise. As yet very little work has been done but what has been done has certainly responded to the efforts of the prospectors. It might also be added that the property is well situated as regards timber, and the water question, in spite of its present absence, is a simple problem, and a little development will soon produce all the water necessary even for milling purposes.

Out of The Ginger Jar.

A sure way to save money,—don't spend it.

Many a nut is not what it was cracked up to be.

One of the surest ways to lose a thing is to let it go.

It is quite useless to tell the goat not to butt in; he will do it anyway.

How can we tell whether a reelection is good or not till after we have broken it.

In these times of high prices everybody has to pay. Even the oyster is compelled to shell out.

One swallow does not make a summer, but a dozen or so in a black bottle are sufficient to produce a great change in temperature.

The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib, but there are any number of men who do not know when to quit when they have told all they know.

There are any number of men who, while ever ready to share their troubles with their wives, manifest a strong disinclination to share their pleasures with them.

—Farm Journal.

City and County

Superintendents.

Public Schools convention, Salt Lake April 1st and 2d. Low excursion rates via Salt Lake Route. Tickets on sale from all Southern Utah points April 1st to 6th, limit April 15th.

To our dear friends of Cedar City, those who have been so liberal in supporting us with their baby votes during the baby contest. We sincerely thank you one and all and appreciate your kindness and good will to us.

M. M. MILLETT.

MARTHA M. MILLETT.

Ladies Relief Society.

Annual Conference, Salt Lake, April 2nd. Usual low excursion rates via SALT LAKE ROUTE. Tickets on sale April 1st to 6th inclusive, limits April 15 from all Southern Utah Points.

When a little wind comes up the streets soon become clogged with dirt. According to the usual custom in these parts we should have this for three days and then a storm will follow. If Hicks is to be believed we certainly will have the storm. So look out.

Legal Blanks at this office.